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LETTER FROM MR. VALLANDIGHAM

To the "Young Men's Democratic Association," of Lancaster, Pa.

GENTLEMEN: From your President and Secretaries, as also from individual members, I have, within the past three months, received repeated cordial invitations to address your Association. While a compliance in person would be most agreeable to me, I do not believe that either time or circumstance is auspicious just now for active political agitation. But I avail myself of your kind request, to present, very respectfully, in writing, a few thoughts upon the present position and duty of the Democratic party. At best they can be but conjecture in part, and in part suggestion; for he would be a bold man, and ought to be omniscient of as well the future as the present, who should attempt to lay down, in these times, when the scenes change with the diversity, suddenness and marvellous contrariety of theatric representation, a fixed rule of policy upon any public question. Yet with this qualification, and speaking for myself only, I shall address you with becoming freedom and candor. I do not, indeed, conceal from myself, the apprehension that we are rather at the beginning than the end of a great revolution, and that free institutions in America are to-day far more upon trial than at any period during the past four years. If, indeed, the agencies of force were at once to give place to the arts of peace, and placid liberty regulated by law, *sub pio rege*, to succeed the sword, the melancholy forebodings of the more thoughtful among us might yet prove to be the vain fears of men whom much learning in history and an enlarged study of human nature have made timid. I surrender myself willingly, however, for the present to the cheering illusion of those who believe that miraculous power will again interpose, and a great calm, at the word of command, follow the tempestuous raging of the sea.

The Democratic organization will, of course, be maintained. Surviving every change of party and policy from near the beginning of the government to this day, often triumphant, sometimes defeated, never conquered; always adhering, as a national organization, to the essential principles of its founders, but adapting its policies, so far as these principles admitted, to the changing circumstances of the country; enduring even through the great dangers and the mistakes of the past years, and at the end, numbering one million eight hundred thousand voters in the States which adhered to the Union—a number larger within the same States, than at any previous election—it needs now only reorganization and discipline to make it powerful at once and ultimately triumphant. For myself, under no circumstances, will I consent that the Democratic organization be dissolved, so long as it shall have vitality enough to hold together. The masses of the party will never agree to the surrender, whatever "the leaders," so called, might attempt.

The fundamental principles of the Democratic party, of course also, must remain unchanged so long as our Federal system, or even any form of democratic-republican government, shall survive; and especially its true STATE-RIGHTS DOCTRINE—not Nullification, not Secession, but the theory of our system laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, as interpreted by their authors: the one by Madison in his report in 1799, and the other by Jefferson in his solemn official Inaugural of 1801. Thus interpreted they were, and, I doubt not, still are the constitutional doctrines of the new President. So long as these constitute the accepted theory and the practice under our system, there can be no consolidated government, either Republic or Monarchy, in the States which now make up the American Union. The other general principles of the Democratic party are but variations or amplifications of the maxims, "the greatest good to the greatest number," the interests of the masses," "the rights of the many against the exactions of the few"—axioms which, though the demagogue may misuse or abuse them, lie, nevertheless, at the foundation of all democratical government.

But true as all this is, it would be the extreme of folly not to comprehend and recognize that as to men and policies, the events of the past four years, and especially of the last five weeks, have wrought a radical change. Old things have passed away: all things become new. New books, as Mr. Webster said upon an occasion of far less significance, are now to be opened. A new epoch in the American era has now been reached; and he who cannot now realize, or is not willing to accept this great fact, would do well to retire to his closet and confine himself to funebrial meditations over the history of the dead past or airy speculations upon the impossible future. He may become an instructor, but is not fit to be an actor in the stirring scenes which are before us. The time will, indeed, come, and may not be far distant, when it will be justifiable and may be necessary to inquire into the causes of the civil war just now apparently at an end, and to institute a scrutiny into the measure of guilt of those who are responsible for it, as well North as South; and it is fortunate that we have a President who, upon neither side, is among its authors—unless, indeed, his support of General Breckenridge for the Presidency in 1860 be reckoned up against him. In all else, at least, whatever may have been his position during the war, or shall be his course now, he is guiltless. Upon the other hand, by our political foes, the line of conduct of those who opposed war, demanded conciliation and insisted that the path of peace was the shortest, easiest, cheapest road to the Union, and of those who, marching in the same direction, but along the rugged and bloody highway of war, denounced only the policies of the late Administration, will be called in question. For myself I am ready to answer, and by the record to be adjudged. If I erred, it was in the glorious company of the patriot founders of our peculiar system of government. And now, accepting the new order of things, I yet enter upon no defence for adhering to the last moment to the policies of those great men, adopted and sanctioned as these policies were, by the second generation of American statesmen. So far from it, I would conform yet, as far as possible, to their teachings and practice. We may not, indeed, be ready to follow the enthusiast who had rather err with Plato than be right with other men; yet neither are we far enough corrupted, I trust, to be obliged to apologize for accepting Washington, Jefferson, Sherman, Hamilton, Webster, Clay, and Jackson, as exemplars worthy of study and imitation. But they were wise in their day and generation. Let us be wise in ours. Whether theirs was not the true wisdom for us also in the long run, remains to be seen; for the end is not yet. And be that as it may, for any man to have erred as to the advent, progress, duration or final issue of a civil war which has mocked, so far, the prescience of the wisest statesmen of as well the Old World as the New, is no disparagement of any judgment or intellect less than divine. In any event, I beg that it be announced that upon all questions of vaticination up to this point, I am "paired off" with the Secretary of State, Mr. Seward. But as to the present and future, and the new and stupendous questions which every day will now be developed, a public man's position must be determined, not by his mistakes where all have erred, but by his capacity, his integrity and his patriotism. The day has passed when the party epithets upon either side, which were without justification, almost without excuse, even amid the rancor of a civil war and the heat of partizan discussion, ought any longer to be tolerated. No man in the Democratic party in the North or West, of responsible or recognized position, was for disunion or separation for its own sake. But if any such there was, false to the government of the Union, he was false also to the Southern Confederacy; else his place would have been in the ranks of her armies. Some, indeed, not many, of the ablest and most sincere and honest among us—men who, to-day, changing their opinions, are the worthiest of trust, and I speak strongly as one not of their conviction—believed that only through temporary recognition of Southern independence, could the Federal Union be restored. Such, too, had been the declarations before and in the beginning of the war, of many distinguished men in the Republican party, some of them still high in patriotic, going even to the extent of premature separation. The record of these declarations remains; but to quote them, or to name the authors, is needless. The argument stands sufficient of itself.

It is not that the Democrats opposed either the civil war or the peculiar policies upon which it was conducted, that is to exclude them from the confidence of the people. Scarce a prominent man in the Republican ranks, unless of Democratic antecedents, from the late President down, but opposed—many of them with unmeasured bitterness and violence—the prosecution of the foreign Mexican war. Devoted wholly to the Union, the old Union, in any event, the men of the Democratic party judged of the war and of its policies solely by that standard, and upheld or opposed them accordingly. The party—and I refer to the question because it has been made the subject of recent newspaper comment—will, indeed, certainly not follow the "Chicago Platform" of 1864 as a political text book now, any more than the Republican party, or its heirs or assigns, will adopt the "Chicago Platform" of 1860, for the same purpose in the future; not that the former was not the very best practicable at the period and for the occasion which brought it forth; but because, dealing in a time of war almost wholly with questions of policy, not principle, it would, in time of peace, be quite as inappropriate as the code of Justinian or the journals of the Continental Congress. All that need now be asked of our political foes is, that it be quoted correctly: the more especially since, though the work of a committee made up of some of the ablest and truest men in the Convention, and adopted by that body unanimously amid the rapturous applause of two hundred thousand freemen present or at hand, it survived but eight days—dying of circumcision. But there is one crown of glory, at least, during the terrible trials of the last four years, richest among the treasures of the Democratic party, which cannot be taken away. If it shall so happen that to the Republican party is due the honor of maintaining the Union, to the Democracy the country is indebted for the preservation of whatever remains of that other and even dearer birthright of Americans—Constitutional Liberty and private right.

But laying all these questions aside for the present, I trust that all men who, in the old Roman phrase, feel alike concerning the Republic now, may be soon brought to act together. He who cannot at this moment, for a season at least, forget his private griefs, or lay aside his prejudices against men and parties, for the sake of his country in an hour of trial which demands all the wisdom of the wise and the utmost firmness of the stouted-hearted among us, is too much of a partizan to be any thing of a patriot. Fortunately among politicians the labor is usually not difficult. If the melancholy reflection of Cicero, in his later years, were well considered and just, that true friendships are most rarely found among those who concern themselves in public affairs, it is quite certain also that perdurable enmities are equally rare with them. And it is the motive, not the new association, which marks the change of party habitudes, as patriotic or corrupt. It was not the mere fact that Fox and Burke united in coalition with Lord North, that made them all odious to the British people, but because the purpose and circumstances of the coalition were unpopular and not just. Here and now the war having accomplished all that the sober and rational among its advocates ever claimed for it—the breaking down of the chief military power of the Confederate Government—we have reached the point where all that class among its supporters, of whatever party, must now unite with the friends of peace and conciliation, in exhausting all the arts of statesmanship, to the end that a speedy and perfect pacification, and with it, a real and cordial re-union, may be secured. The questions which belong to a state of war are, in their very nature and from necessity, totally distinct from those which arise upon a cessation of hostilities. Men who have hitherto agreed on other issues, will differ widely now, and new party associations must follow. The hereditary supporters of the President just inaugurated, must not assume that, as a matter of course, the Democratic party will be found in opposition upon these questions. On the record up to the day when the Executive office, by reason of a horrible crime, was forced upon him, he himself differed from that party only, or chiefly, as to the fact and the manner of prosecuting the war. Not responsible for anything done or omitted by the late Administration, whereof the Democracy complained, now that the war is ended, he begins his chief magistracy without past difference in principle or present separation as to policy. In any event, he is entitled at the hands of the Democratic party to a fair, candid and charitable consideration of the several measures which he shall propose; though most assuredly at the same time, it will be the duty of that party to render a strict, firm and fearless judgment upon them, and to act accordingly as they shall be found to merit support or to demand opposition. It is, indeed, already to be lamented that although Gen. Sherman may not have had the authority—and he claimed none for himself, referring all to the Executive—his plan of Pacification and Re-union was not promptly confirmed by the President. It was concise, comprehensive, complete; proving him not less wise and great in the science of statesmanship, than grand and triumphant in the arts of war. And it would have made peace, immediate and sincere *"peace from the Potomac to the Rio Grande."* This was his proud congratulatory boast to his army at the end of the great struggle, and not of any victory in the field. Defeating the armed military hosts of the Confederacy, his aim, at the close, was to conquer the hearts of its people also, and to be exalted thus as the Hero of Peace—the only true heroism in civil war.

Upon the great question of RECONSTRUCTION, as the Democratic party is right but accept or reject whatever measures may be proposed. If the policy which the President may recommend shall appear, upon a calm and deliberate scrutiny best adapted in general to secure a speedy, complete, cordial and lasting pacification upon the basis of the Federal Union of the States, it will, in my judgment, be fit and just that the Democracy, waiving all minor points of detail, lend to him a liberal, earnest and patriotic support in carrying it into execution. If, upon the other hand, it be such as can but make that solitude which conquerors call peace; or, worse if possible, that peace which hangs like a black and heavy pall, over Hungary, Ireland, Poland, then it will be the duty of the Democratic party, with determined firmness and fearlessness, to interpose such constitutional and legal opposition, through the press and in public assembly, as may be just and efficient, till either the President shall be impelled to change both his Cabinet and the measures to which they may have advised him, or the people, peaceably through the ballot, shall be enabled to secure pacification and Union by a change of Administration and of policies. I say a change, in part or in whole, of the Cabinet, in advance of the election; because, remembering the peculiar circumstances under which the office fell to the President, his advisers, "the Ministry," are rather to be held responsible than himself.

As to the hitherto vexed question of slavery, allow me to say for myself, that from the very first to the last, with consistency and persistence, I opposed all agitation of the subject; not for the sake of the institution—I repeat it, not for the sake of the institution, but because I had been taught by the Fathers to believe, and did truly believe, that it could end only in civil war and disunion, temporary or eternal—whether right or wrong, let the history of the last four years decide. The price has now been weighed out and in part paid. A heavy score yet remains. But I will not essay to reckon up and adjust the appalling accounts of debt and taxation, of suffering, crime and blood in the past or yet to come. Again I accept the facts, rejoiced, indeed, if under the new order of things, we and our children may enjoy the same measure of private happiness and public prosperity which was permitted to us and to our fathers under the Old Union, "part slave and part free." And now, if without slavery, re-union and a pacification real, sincere, and lasting, together with welfare and security to the people of all the States, can be made sure, let slavery utterly perish. But in no event, let the question stand any longer in the way. I still would prefer the Union, the Federal Union, the Old Union—yes, "the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is"—to either slavery or the abolition of slavery. Fanatics at home, and envious, supplanting statesmen abroad, may not be able or willing to comprehend this conviction: every true and liberal-minded American patriot will.

The fatal mistake of the South—her "blunder," which a false morality pronounces worse than a crime, was in ignoring the great American idea of ONE COUNTRY—not an impulse, not a precept, not a mere aspiration of national vanity, but a commandment written by the finger of God upon the rivers and mountains and the whole face of the land, and graven thence upon the hearts of the people. It was this, not anti-slavery, which held the border slave States in the Union, and stirred, for good or evil, the whole North and West to such exertions of military, naval and financial force, as never before were put forth by any nation. And it was this grand and pervading national sentiment, hedged by the sanction of destiny, which, according to the measure of my ability, I undertook to expound and justify in the House of Representatives, in 1863, and by this line of argumentation to establish that the Union through peace was inevitable. Nothing but the violence of an intense counter-passion, and the terrible pressure of civil war, could have suppressed, even for a time, the power of this sentiment among the people of the South also. Had their leaders forborne to demand separation and a distinct government, adhering to the old flag, and, within the Union under the Constitution, firmly but justly, required new guarantees for old rights believed to be in peril, they might not, indeed, have had barren and deluding sympathy from subjects, and false hopes of assistance from kings and emperors in Europe, eager for the decline and fall of the American Republic; but they would have been cheered by the cordial greetings and the active support of finally an overwhelming majority of the States and people of the West and North. But when they established a permanent distinct government, and took up arms for independence, they marked out between them and us, a high wall and deep ditch which no man, North or West, could pass without the guilt and the penalties of treason. They went beyond the teachings of their own greatest statesmen of the past age: for Mr. Calhoun himself had declared, in 1831, that "the abuse of power, on part of the agent (the Federal Government), to the injury of one or more of the members (the States), would not justify secession on their part: there would be neither the right nor the pretext to secede." No matter who was responsible originally for that condition of things which led finally to war, nor what the motives and character of the war after its inception—and upon both these questions I entertain and have expressed opinions as fixed as the solid rock—so far as the South fought for a separate government, she stood wholly without sympathy or support in the States which adhered to the Union. Whatever else may happen, her vision of independence has now melted into air. In the appeal to arms—maintained upon both sides for four years with a courage and endurance grandly heroic—she has failed; and though it had happened otherwise, still, in my deliberate conviction, her experiment of distinct government would have failed also. But the sole question really decided by the war, as by peace years before it had been settled, was that two several governments could not exist among the States of the American to end. And here the whole controversy ought it end here. If upon this point, the "Crittenden Resolution" of July, 1861—proposed too, at the same time, in the Senate, by Andrew Johnson—should be modified, let it in all else, both in spirit and letter, be exactly carried out. But whatever policy may now be decreed—and I trust it will be a wise, a liberal, a healing policy—it is the part or wisdom for the people of the South to acquiesce; returning wholly and cordially to the Union, thus making it once again a union of consent, a union of hearts and hands, as our fathers and their fathers made it at first. Then will the passions of the recent terrible strife speedily be hushed. Already millions in the North and West regard them as brethren still, and in a little while these millions will become a vast majority of the people, and will see to it that the solemn pledge be redeemed and the Union restored "with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired." With slavery, the people of the South will prosper within that Union, as before. Without slavery, if in a wise and judicious way, it shall be abolished, they must, in less than a single generation—except possibly as to two or three States—become more populous, prosperous and powerful than any other section. And tho' every Southern State Government should be reorganized—an act both impolitic and unnecessary—yet in ten years, if our Federal system survive, the whole people of every State will be restored to all their rights within the State, and the South hold, along with all her citizens, the same position of equality and influence which she held fifty years ago. This is the lesson of history, the law of human nature; and no narrow, suppressing spirit of revenge or of bigotry and sectionalism, in the form of test oaths and teasing, restraining, denying regulations without number, can stay the inevitable result—no, not even though it should succeed now in controlling the civil and military power of the Federal Government, and,

"Dressed in a little brief authority,
Play such fantastic tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep."

But, to return: as to the time and manner, as well as the results of abolishing slavery, and gravest of all, *what shall be done with the Negro*, the power and responsibility are alike with the Administration; and again it will be for the Democratic party, guided by the light of its ancient principles and looking only to the public good, simply to accept or reject.

The question of the political and social status of the negro, is essentially and totally distinct from the issue of African servitude; and any man may have been or be yet radically anti-slavery, without being a friend to negro suffrage and equality. Party spirit or pressure, indeed, has driven many into support of the doctrine, contrary to both impulse and conviction; but now the issue is changed. Outside of slavery, the negro, where admitted to reside in a State, ought to be the equal of every other man in all legal rights and remedies, just as is the female or the minor. But political rights and social usage are questions which each State and community or individual must be permitted alone to decide. And four millions of Africans are not to become the wards and pupils of the whole American people, nor the Federal Government a vast eleemosynary institution made up of guardians and trustees and professors and school masters for the negro population. Whatever party now, with the pressure of anti-slavery and war removed, undertakes the task, will fall before the popular reaction. Not the people only, but a large majority of the army and of its bravest and ablest officers, and foremost among them the gentleman whom I have already named with honor, are determined in their hostility to the whole doctrine of negro suffrage and equality, and to its natural and necessary but unclean corollary, *miscegenation*. And it is not a question of religion or philanthropy, as slavery was assumed to be; but of pure politics. Women, minors and aliens are alike excluded from political rights upon grounds of public policy; and yet all are of the human family—nay of our own race, and more yet, are, many of them, our own mothers and sisters and wives and brothers. A far higher and more impelling public policy, enforced by the example of Mexico and other republics and countries of mixed races not of one common stock, and fifty fold more essential now if four millions of African slaves are to be set free at once among us, forbids political equality to the negro, where we deny it to our own flesh and blood and to those of our own households. Said Mr. Jefferson forty-four years ago, and after the Missouri Question:

"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate, than that these people (negro slaves) are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, *equally free*, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion have drawn indelible lines of distinction between them."

And he advised gradual emancipation and deportation. Herein lies both the difficulty and the danger of dealing now with slavery in the South.

Upon the question of the political rights of the negro, we are beyond the taunt and reproach of the mondrehists of Europe. When they shall have introduced universal white suffrage, removed the disabilities imposed upon millions of their own subjects, and abolished all titles of nobility and other distinctions of rank, it will be time enough for them to again interpose in the domestic affairs of the American Republic.

On this question, too, the Democratic party has a record which it cannot reject. It has proclaimed that though all men, of whatever race, may be equal before the municipal law, yet that the governments here were made by white men to be controlled by the white race. But be this as it may, the entire question, whether slavery remain or be abolished, belongs solely to the people of each State to decide for themselves—else the whole theory of our system of governments has been surrendered, and the system itself is perished.

Democratic policy remains upon which the By every principle of its being, by its very name, by its whole record, it is inexorably committed to hostility to all violation of freedom of speech and of the press; to arbitrary arrests and military commissions for the trial upon any charge, of citizens in States and places where the judicial tribunals WITH TRIAL BY JURY, are unobstructed; to armed or corrupt interference with elections; and to the whole host of other wrongs done to public liberty and private right. There can never be peace, quiet, or—dearest, most needful to the human heart, beyond even physical health to the system—the sense of security, till all these shall have been removed from us. But upon this chiefest question of constitutional liberty, the Democratic party no longer stands alone. A large majority of the masses of the Republican party, some among their most influential presses, and many of the ablest and bravest public men of that party, as the votes and the powerful and manly speeches in the Senate and House at the late session attest, are wholly with us. If the President would, by one word, secure the largest public confidence, let him forthwith restore the habeas corpus and proclaim an end to all these instruments of tyranny and oppression.

As to the "Monroe doctrine," I do not doubt that its speedy enforcement would tend more than any other cementing agency, to unite the people of all sections. Without the vindication of that doctrine, the mission of Manifest Destiny will have been but half achieved, and the blood and treasure spent in our civil war largely expended in vain. Upon the Monroe doctrine, England is estopped to make any issue with us, and must remain at peace.

I have said nothing upon questions of Finance—debt, taxation, tariffs, a disordered currency and impending bankruptcy. These are the inevitable penalties of war. But they are mischiefs which have scarce yet been felt. Sufficient, abundantly sufficient unto the day will be the evil thereof.

Concerning the Democratic party as an organization, with new policies arising out of the issues of the hour, many of them to endure for a life-time, it is essential, in my judgment, that a new vitality also be infused into it. In numbers it is more powerful than at any former period. That it was unsuccessful has been, at times, but the fate of all parties. In the character, ability, eloquence, integrity and love of country of its public men, and the general intelligence, honesty and patriotism of its masses, it may challenge comparison with any party. But for seven years, and more, it has lacked unity of purpose, and therefore energy of action. During the war especially, with the control of but two States out of the twenty-three which adhered to the Union; without power, patronage or influence in the Federal Administration, and therefore without any special organization or agency authorized or permitted to prescribe a common line of policy and prompt united action upon the new question daily arising; and with the most vigorous and vehement central authority against it ever known, wielding alike the clamor of patriotism and the cry of religion, acting in politics, upon military principles and through military instrumentalities, and to the whole power of the purse and that purse the entire wealth of the country, and the whole power of the sword and that sword the entire fighting population of the country, adding a supervision and constraint over press, speech, person, railroad, lightning, highway, steamer and telegraph, all the modes of action and of locomotion and every vehicle of thought, such alone as the fabled Briareus might be supposed able to exert; with every appliance of both Church and State, and of social and business organization combined against it, it is rather amazing that the Democratic party did not perish, than wonderful that it should exhibit signs of partial paralysis. To-day, indeed, it lies a powerful but inert mass, yet needing only a new life-blood, a fresh vitality, the "promethean fire," to be infused into it. There are those yet among the living who were actors, especially in Jackson's day, and many, younger than I am, who remember when the party was a POWER in the country, exerting all the energy without any part of the terrorism of the late Administration. "Oh, for an hour of Old Dundee!" Without more of courage, more vigor, more audacity, if you please, in grappling with great questions as in former years, the Democratic party cannot, ought not to survive, and must give way to some other younger and more vital organization. If it is to remain in its present comatose State, at now the beginning of a new epoch in public affairs, it were far better that it should be buried out of sight at once. Certainly I do not advise that it shall move without occasion, and waste its superfluous vigor upon the air. "Rightly to be great is, not to stir without great argument; and it may be months before policies and issues are sufficiently defined to require it to act at all.—But the repose of conscious power and the lethargy of threatened dissolution are very different things.

I have finished now what I would have said in person, had I accepted your invitation to be present with you. I have confined my address, I repeat, wholly to conjecture and suggestion; and desire it especially to be remembered that I have written not as one having authority, but solely for myself. Within this limit I have written the more freely, because, inasmuch as with the single exception of the honored Governor of New Jersey, no member of the Democratic party is in authority—few even are in office any where, though among these are some of the most eminent—each has an equal right to speak to and for the millions of freemen who make up the ranks of that party. I am persuaded, indeed, that by pursuing a line of policy wholly different from that which I have suggested; by rejecting all middle ground; by offering persistent and indiscriminate opposition to the Administration; by waiting with cunning and unpatriotic patience for and seizing upon the [illegible] and most complexing and most hazardous questions which are to be met now and decided by the President and his advisers, the Democratic party would, after some years and in the natural course of events secure, through the forms of the Constitution, control of the government, with the power and unquestionably the will, set on fire then by "patient search and vigil long," to take ample and violent revenge for wrongs real and imaginary. Such is the history of all revolutions and all great popular convulsions. But I still seek peace and would ensure it, and know well that meantime, and after the event, as for years past, the country would be the victim at last. Patriotism and the public repose alike forbid it.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 5, 1865.

How Nature Covers up Battle Fields.

"Did I ever tell you," says a correspondent of an eastern paper, among the affecting little things one is always seeing in these battle-fields, "how on the ground upon which the battle of Bull Run was fought, I saw pretty, pure, delicate flowers growing out of the empty ammunition boxes, and a wild rose thrusting up its graceful head through the top of a broken drum, which doubtless sounded its last charge in that battle; and a cunning scarlet verbena peeping out of a fragment of a bursted shell, in which strange pot it was planted; was not that peace growing out of war? Even so shall the beautiful and graceful ever grow out of the horrid and terrible things that transpire in this changing but ever advancing world. Nature covers even the battle-grounds with verdure and bloom. Peace and plenty spring up in the track of the devouring campaign; and all things in nature and society shall work out the progress of mankind."

THE BURNING OF RICHMOND.—Gen. Ewell denies over his own signature having given orders for, or being privy to the burning of Richmond, on its evacuation by the Confederate troops. He attributes it to the outside mob.

☞A woman is either worth a good deal or nothing. If good for nothing, she is not worth getting jealous for; if she be a true woman, she will give no cause for jealousy. A man is a brute to be jealous of a good woman—a fool to be jealous of a worthless one: but he is a double fool to cut his throat for either of them.

☞It is stated that while only five revolutionary pensioners are alive, there are one thousand four hundred and eighteen widows of such pensioners alive and drawing pensions.

☞Last November, Charles Jones, of Marington, Illinois, lost his wife. Next month he married again. Last week the first wife's body was exhumed, and strychnine found in the stomach. Jones is in prison.

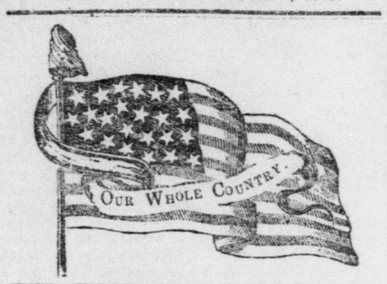
☞An exceedingly modest young lady desiring a leg of a chicken at the table said, I'll take the part that ought to be dressed in drawers. A nice young gentleman who sat opposite immediately said, I'll take the part that ought to wear the bustle.

☞A critic, malignant enough to tell the truth, says that the most awkward thing in nature is a woman trying to run.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY: : : : JUNE 9, 1865.



Democratic County Convention.

The Democrats of Bedford county are hereby requested to meet in their respective election districts, on SATURDAY, the 17th DAY OF JUNE, NEXT, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Bedford, on

Monday, the 19th day of June,

next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., which body will place in nomination a County Ticket to be supported by the party at the ensuing general election.—Under the rules, each district is entitled to two delegates. The Democrats of the several districts are also particularly requested to choose Vigilance Committees for the coming year and to return their names to the Chairman of the County Committee.

O. E. SHANNON,
Ch'n. Dem. Co. Committee.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

At the last formal meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, it was resolved that the State Convention should be called to meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 21st day of June inst. But having since learned from a majority of the Committee, and been advised by many other leading Democrats of the State, that a postponement to a later day, would, on many accounts be acceptable, and is generally desired—I hereby give notice that the next Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, will convene at the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the city of Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M. C. L. WARD,

Towanda, June 1, 1865. *Chairman.*

☞ABSENT.—The editor is again absent, which will account for the lack of our usual variety.

The Radicals and the President.

These restless agitators, the radical abolitionists, are now holding meetings for the purpose of compelling President Johnson to step upon their platform. They denounce him without stint, because of his North Carolina reconstruction proclamation, and show themselves the veriest "copperheads," in opposing his administration. These men are never satisfied. The devilish spirit which through their agency, keeps society in constant ferment seems inexorable. They preached and plotted until they succeeded in ~~"sound[illegible]~~ their influence over the Southern people, as finally led to disunion and civil war, and now they are preaching and plotting to drive the administration into such a position on the negro question, as will probably end in a war of races. We find the following account of a meeting of these enemies of the public peace, in the telegraphic columns of our exchanges:

BOSTON, May 31.—The New England anti-Slavery Convention met to day, and was very fully attended. Rev. J. F. Sargent was chosen as President, and Wendell Phillips as Chairman.

The business committee reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States without negro suffrage, is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment to the Constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race.

Mr. Philips supported the resolution in a vigorous speech. He also said there was but one way in which the people could still hold the helm of affairs and that was a declaration of the repudiation of the entire war debt. Such a party would have his voice and vote until God called him home. He would constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country, the sycophants of Jeff Davis and the lovers of liberty. Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina.

Hon. Amasa Walker followed, in a full endorsement of Phillips' speech.

Judged by the "loyal" standard of the blatant war-shriekers of a few months ago, Wendell Phillips, Hon. Amasa Walker and Rev. Sargent would have been pronounced guilty of treason. What could be more "disloyal" than calling the President of the United States, a "Davis sycophant," or declaring that it would have been "better for Grant to have surrendered to Lee, than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina?" From the lips of Vallandigham, or the Woods, this would have been "rank treason." But when Phillips and Co. assail the President, they only use the privilege of free speech, an immunity belonging exclusively, in these days, to those most clamorous and uncompromising in their efforts to disturb the public tranquility. But why are those presses which but so lately denounced Democratic statesmen for their opposition to the policy of the administration, silent in regard to these New England calumniators of President Johnson? Why have they no rebuke for this Abolition "disloyalty?" Do they sympathize with it and approve of it? Are they, too, apostates from the doctrine of "unquestioning loyalty?" Come, now, gentlemen of the Republican press, let us hear from you! Why *is* it that you have nothing to say against Wendell Phillips' "treasonable utterances?

A Suggestion.

As there are about one thousand persons in this county, who ought to read the *Gazette*, but who never see it, we recommend to our friends in the country to make an effort, at the coming delegate elections, to secure its circulation among such persons. We would suggest that the Vigilance Committees in each district, take the matter in hand and make a thorough canvass of the voters. In order to assist the Committees in this work, we purpose to send the *Gazette*, for the campaign, *that is from the first of July till the 15th of October*, to any address, for *fifty cents*, payable in advance. We make this proposition, not for our own advantage, but for the benefit of the party. We have as many subscribers pecuniarily speaking, as we want. But a party organ cannot be too widely circulated, and, therefore, we hope our friends in the country will exert themselves to the end that the *Gazette* may be read by every *reasonable* man in the county. Send in your clubs!

Gen. Sherman.

The hero of the Cotton States is just now receiving a good share of the abuse which the Jacobin Radicals are so ready to heap upon the heads of those who do not square their conduct with their ideas of politics. But the General dissipates the clouds under which these dastard fellows would place him, as easily as he scattered the armies of Hood and Johnston. His testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, doesn't leave a grease spot of Halleck and Stanton. The papers that have assailed him, should, in justice to the General, publish his testimony. Will they do it?

Vallandigham's Letter.

We publish, on our outside, a very able document from the pen of MR. VALLANDIGHAM.—It contains nothing which can give offense to any one; but, on the contrary, discusses the political questions of the day in a calm, straightforward and very statesman-like manner. We invite all who may chance to see this paper, to give Mr. Vallandigham's views their attentive and unbiassed consideration.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We are pained to announce the death of our estimable friend, John Smith, Esq., of Schellsburg, which took place on Wednesday night of last week, while Mr. Smith was walking homeward from a prayer meeting at which he had been in attendance. But a few days ago, he was in our office, seemingly in robust health, and in the most cheerful spirits. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

"We are such stuff as dreams are made of,
And our little lives are rounded with a sleep."

Deceased was a most exemplary citizen, a true christian, a man respected and beloved the most by those who knew him best. His loss will be severely felt in the community in which he lived, and the man who can fill the void ~~[illegible]~~ may well be honored with any trust in the gift of his neighbors. May our departed friend rest in peace.

RETURNED.—Capt. T. H. LYONS, late of the 22d Pa. Cavalry, has resigned and returned to his home in this place. Captain Lyons served faithfully and gallantly during almost the entire period of the war. His numerous friends in this vicinity will be glad to hear of his return.

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The barn of Mr. Jas. Burns, of Napier tp., was destroyed by fire a few days ago. It is not known how the flames originated.

"Now, to be plain, we know several dozen of colored men that we would sooner see march to the ballot box and cast their ballots than an equal number of Copperheads we can name."

The organ of the opponents of the Democracy in this place, uses the above language in its last issue. We presume that when some of the prospective "Republican" candidates for county offices, come around begging "Copperhead" votes, the above precious morceau will, perhaps, be remembered for their benefit.

THE CHEMISTRY OF MEDICINE. Among the special delights which have so richly repaid our visit to New England was the inspection, it was our privilege to make of Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.'s Laboratory, at Lowell. Although we knew by hear-say, that it was large, yet we were surprised when we came into view of its real magnitude, and still more by the extent and complication of its truly immense business. The whole massive structure is in fact one vast chemical laboratory, in which the processes of this wonderful art are constantly going on. Medico-chemical science has found that the curative properties of any substance exist in some one or more of its component parts. Thus the remedial effects of opium are due solely to the morphia it contains, although this is but one-eighteenth part of its weight; the other seventeen parts are gum, extractive and inert or offensive matter. Dr. Ayer's system separates the medical properties of each substance employed and we are here shown the processes by which the *virtues* of each remedial agent are chased through the alembics until they come out completely pure at last. These concentrated, purified medical properties, or virtues, are finally combined together to produce the remedies which have made themselves a reputation for unrivalled excellence, all over the world. Not only does the Doctor disclaim all secrecy in his art and explain every process and every particular, but he mantains that this is the only process by which the people can be supplied with the best possible remedies for the treatment of disease.—The Formula by which his remedies are made are published in the medical Journals and have been presented to a large part of the medical Faculty of the United States, and are constantly sent by mail to such physicians as apply for them.—[Daily Chronicle, San Francisco.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Coming—the Fourth of July.

☞Ditto—discharged soldiers.

☞Warm and dry—the weather.

☞Chief Justice Chase is still electioneering among the negroes down South.

☞The amount of postal currency issued and in circulation is $24,664,000.

☞A Vermont paper says the rumor that the high price of eggs is owing to the fact that the hens have to stamp them, is unfounded.

☞Gen. Longstreet will visit Washington by permission of the government to ask for pardon and a restoration to civil rights.

☞The meeting of the Democratic Convention of this State has been postponed to Thursday, August 24th.

☞The loss by the explosion at Mobile is estimated at from five to ten millions of dollars. Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed.

☞Ex-Governor William Smith, of Virginia, is concealed in the mountains near Staunton. It is said he has a small armed force to defend himself from arrest.

☞Brownlow is out with a proclamation advising the negroes "not to treat the whites rudely, or speak harsh to them." What a kind hearted soul the Governor is!

☞A meeting was held in Savannah on the 30th ult., at which resolutions was adopted endorsing President Johnson's policy, and asking for a military governor.

The Alabama delegation have had an interview with the President. It is thought all the Southern States will be reorganized on the North Carolina plan.

☞The trial of Jefferson Davis will take place on or about the 19th of this month. Charles O'Connor, Esq., of New York, will act as his counsel. Davis will be tried in a civil court.

☞"Picking type" again—Sergt. Geo. W. Gray, has just returned from the war, and is at his old stand again in this office. The Sergt. was severely wounded in front of Petersburg, but, we are glad to say, has entirely recovered. He thinks it is *healthier* to pick type than to "pick off" rebels.

☞The number of troops in the army of the Potomac and General Sherman's army, whose terms expire before the 1st of October, and now under orders for muster out, is estimated at 122,310. Of these there are 139 three-year regiments of 1862—54,600; three-year recruits of 1862—20,150; 22 one-year regiments of 1864, and one battery—14,840; and one-year recruits of 1864—31,720.

OIL IN BEDFORD COUNTY.—There is a strong and growing belief in the existence of petroleum in this county, surface indications of the same ~~[illegible]~~ covered in various places. A great many leases have been made and a project is now on foot to raise a company for the purpose of boring upon land owned by Mr. J. W. Scott, about three miles west of this place. It is proposed that one hundred persons each subscribe one hundred dollars, which would raise a sufficient sum to purchase 200 acres of land and sink two wells upon it. There is said to be an oil spring upon this land, and the fact that Mr. Scott's neighbors have already subscribed a large proportion of the sum intended to be raised, would indicate that they, at least, have faith in it. We hope this project, or if not this, some other of a similar nature, may succeed. It is not at all impossible that oil exists in this neighborhood. At any rate the matter is worthy of investigation. Every owner of land in the vicinity, ought to be willing to give something toward testing it. If oil, even in small quantities, be discovered, the value of land will be so enhanced that many now in ordinary circumstances, will soon find themselves in the possession of wealth. At any rate, what is a hundred dollars to many of our land-holders. Let this experiment be tried. If it succeed, untold benefits will accrue to the people of this section. If it fail, nobody will be seriously hurt.

Gen. Grant's Congratulatory Address.

Lieutenant General Grant has issued the following congratulatory address to the armies:—

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2, 1865.—General Orders No. 108.—Soldiers of the Armies of the United States:—By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and of the proclamation forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of the rebellion, and opened the way to the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace on a permanent and enduring basis on every part of American soil. Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliance of result, dim the luster of the world's past military acchievements, and will be the patriotic precedent in defence of liberty and right in all time to come. In obedience to your country's call, you left your homes and families, and volunteered in its defence.

Victory has crowned your banner and secured the purpose of your patriotic hearts, and with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs, and secure to yourselves your fellow-countrymen and posterity the blessing of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrads have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears and honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

Official:—E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

GOOD INVESTMENT.—The prospectus of the "Bedford County Mutual Oil Company" will be found elsewhere in this number. We refer our readers to this advertisement to see the superior advantages offered by this company. We know of no investments that promise fairer to bring ample returns than this. The officers of the company are reliable, responsible and enterprising men. The company has been fully organized, the engines, derricks, &c., are already on the territory and boring will be commenced on the 18th of June. Books for the subscription of stock have been opened here for this county and a number of our citizens have already taken a large amount of stock. All others who desire to do so will apply at this office between this and the 18th day of June.—*Somerset Democrat.*

The North Carolina Policy.

"The stillness speaks." There is a hush in the circles of radicalism that bodes no good to President Johnson and his reconstruction policy. The amnesty Proclamation has been passed over by the radical organs with just enough of notice to indicate its unpalatableness, but the proclamation restoring civil government in North Carolina has been entirely ignored. But for all this there are low mutterings in the dark caverns of Pennsylvania abolitionism that will break into a roar as soon as the New England master gives the order. The refusal of the President to make negro suffrage a part of the reconstruction policy, and his determination to adhere to his declarations in favor of State Rights in opposition to consolidation or centralization, amount to the gravest of offences against the Republican party, who have so long had their own way in directing national affairs.

Two delegations from North Carolina were pressing their claims upon the President—one radical, in favor of negro suffrage, consolidation, confiscation, and a general enslavement of all outside the pale of their circle; the other conservative and respectable. To the latter the President gave his approval. He has appointed a provisional governor, who is to take measures to hold a convention to amend the Constitution in respect to slavery. The election is not to be a bayonet affair, but is to be held under the old constitution, and all men who are legally qualified and who have taken the amnesty oath are to be considered loyal and allowed to vote. This was gall to the minority radicals of North Carolina, and, of course, also to their supporters and prompters in Pennsylvania and elsewhere. But if that was gall to them, the President's endorsement of the principle of State Rights was wormwood. He says, in his proclamation, with reference to the restoration of civil authority in North Carolina:

"The said convention when convened, or the Legislature that may thereafter assemble, will prescribe the qualifications of electors and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, *a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.*"

No wonder the radicals around us are still as mice, or only given to low mutterings, under so summary a squelching of the consolidation theory and negro suffrage. For taking this position President Johnson deserves the most sincere thanks of every conservative man in the ~~[illegible]~~ country, and through the operation of such principles as he has foreshadowed can the nation be brought once more back to a state of peace, order and complete and lasting union. This action is a complete repudiation of the doctrine of the radicals of his own party, upon whom much of the responsibility of the outbreak of rebellion rests, and whose senseless and unreasoning domination at Washington evidently protracted the war beyond the full period necessary to crush out all resistance to the authority of the Government. While it is true that President Johnson is not much inclined to extend clemency to the ambitious leaders of the rebellion, it seems equally clear that he is not disposed to let his award of punishment interfere with the legitimate State sovereignty. He is not a slave to party, and does not appear to respect those who look upon government as simply a means of elevating one political party at the expense of another. He seems to have an eye to the stability of the Government and the prosperity and harmony of posterity, rather than the securing of ephemeral applause by pandering to people who will be known to history as more distinguished for dishonesty and inhumanity than intelligence or sense.—*Pat. & Union.*

The National Debt.

The Secretary of the Treasury has published a statement of the public debt, from the books of Treasurers' returns and requisitions in the Department on the 31st of May, 1865. The recapitulation shows the amount outstanding bearing interest in coin to be eleven hundred and eight millions, one hundred and thirteen thousand, eight hundred and forty-two dollars, the interest being sixty-four millions, four hundred and eighty thousand, four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and fifty cents.

The debt, bearing interest in lawful money, is one thousand and fifty-three millions, four hundred and seventy-six thousand three hundred and seventy-one. The interest being sixty millions, one hundred and fifty-eight thousand, three hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty two cents.

Debt on which interest has ceased, seven hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred and seventy dolllars. Debt bearing no interest, four hundred and seventy-two millions, eight hundred and twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-seven cents. Total indebtedness, twenty-six hundred and thirty-five millions, two hundred and five thousand, seven hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty cents.

Interest both in gold and paper, one hundred and twenty-four millions, six hundred and thirty-eight thousand, eight hundred and seventy-four dollars. Amount of legal-tender notes in circulation, six hundred and fifty-nine millions, one hundred and sixty thousand, five hnndred and sixty-nine dollars. These include four hundred and thiry-two millions, six hundred and eighty-seven thousand, nine hundred and sixty-six dollars, of the new tissue; and one hundred and sixty millions, one hundred and forty-three thousand, six hundred and twenty of compound interest notes, under act of June 30, 1864. The uncalled for pay requisitions are forty millions, one hundred and fifty thousand, and the amount in the Treasury over twenty-five millions. The amount of fractional currency is twenty-four millions, six hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars.

☞At a pic-nic at Albany, last week, two wooden-legged men ran a race for $25.

Address of Governor Murphy to the People of the State—Conciliation Urged.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May, 10.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: We trust that the war is over; that precious, cherished peace is at hand that soon all good men can go to their several homes, and live with their families in security, under the protecting power of law faithfully executed.

Organized armies have ceased to contend. Our deluded and harassed fellow-citizens, who have been warring against their own government are returning home as paroled prisoners.

They have suffered much from the tyranny of their leaders. Led into the rebellion by fraud, falsehood, force, and cruelty they have been kept in arms by the same means.

The government of the United States has offered forgiveness, and all good citizens will sustain the government, by upholding its laws.

Prisoners, on complying with the terms of amnesty, are, in law, loyal citizens of the United States and of this state, and are entitled to full protection until the right to it is forfeited by crime.

They should be so treated as not to furnish them with an excuse for renewed aggressions and nothing now is wanting to restore Arkansas the security and happiness of a well ordered society but unity, harmony, and the full exercise of the civil functions of the state.

The enforcement of the law by courts and juries will soon repress violence. Let us all, then, try to forget the past, and energetically press on to the restoration of our former peace, happiness, and prosperity. Let us one and all earnestly go to work to build up what this wicked rebellion has pulled down, striving to make the desolate and waste places glad, and to heal the ghastly wounds of this terrible war.

We have all done wrong. No one can say that his heart is altogether clean and his hands pure. Then, as we wish to be forgiven, let us forgive those who have sinned against us and ours.

The land is steeped in blood—innocent blood—and defiled with crime. Let us wash it out with tears of sorrow and repentance, works of love, kindness, and charity; that peace, good will, and confidence may return and dwell among us.

To the end, therefore, that the good citizen may be protected in all his rights and privileges, it is necessary that the several counties of the state should be fully organized, and civil offices filled by capable and trusty men. To effect this, I most earnestly request the citizens of the counties that have not organized under the new Constitution, to meet and consult together, and recommend to the governor of the state such men as they wish to fill the various county offices, that commissions may be forwarded at an early day.

The sooner this is done the better it will be for all: and it is further proposed that those who are able will go to work energetically to raise food and provide clothing, that the suffering now so prevalent may be relieved.

That war and its progeny, theft, robbery, desolation and murder, are neither pleasant nor profitable, it is hardly necessary to affirm; and now when the armies of the rebellion are disbanded and disbanding, and the ruin that the wrath of men can produce is so apparent, I doubt not that citizen and soldier, the young and the old, will unite in harmonious efforts for the restoration of the country and the blessings of the past.

Let our last conquest be conquest of the hearts of our enemies by kindness—then peace will be lasting. ISAAC MURPHY, Governor.

Capitulation of Kirby Smith.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The New Orleans papers received here contain the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces. The capitulation was completed on the 25th of May. Gen. Buckner, it appears, conducted the last capitulation, as he did the first, at Fort Donelson. He showed General Canby indisputable authority to act for Smith. The Rebel navy was represented by Captain Carter.

General Dick Taylor was present. It is probable, therefore, that a competent Federal force will move forward at once to occupy the principal cities in Texas. In the meantime the Rebel representatives will remain within our lines to give counsel and advice as to social order, while General Smith proceeds through his department to prepare the people for coming events.

A petition is in circulation in Mobile, to president Johnson, for the adoption of measures to bring Alabama again into the Union.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Advices from New Orleans give the details of the surrender of Kirby Smith's forces, but the main facts have already been stated. The report says that some of the Rebel Generals requested permission to be allowed to take twenty thousand men across the Rio Grande to the assistance of Juarez.

The rebel generals were very anxious to obtain permission to ship and sell cotton enough to pay their troops, but the scheme fell through. The rebel General Price has gone to Galveston on the transport Clinton, and Generals Buckner and Brant have returned to Alexandria, accompanied by General Herron, who will arrange for the occupation of the country by the Union forces. General Bailey's expedition from Mobile arrived at Baton Rouge, and were well received by the people along the whole line of march.

No armed bodies were seen, except a few guerrillas, a party of whom dashed into our lines at Eton, Mississippi, and shot one of our men and escaped, though the citizens co-operated with our troops in the attempt to catch them.

DAVIS.—Jefferson Davis has been indicted for "constructive treason" by a grand jury of the District of Columbia, and will probably soon be brought to trial. The indictment has been prepared under an act of Congress of 1790 which provides that—

"If any person or persons owing allegiance to the United States of America, shall levy war against them, or shall adhere to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, and shall be thereof convicted, on confession in open court, on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act of the treason whereof he or they shall stand indicted, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of treason against the United States, and shall suffer death."

The witnesses to appear against him are Francis P. Blair, Sr., John B. Clagett, General M. D. Hardin, Thomas J. Mourny, M. D. E. Kirk, and John H. M'Cheny, whose testimony will be in relation to the attack on Fort Stevens, near Washington, last summer, at which Davis is presumed to have been constructively though not personally, present.

Trade and Finance.---1865 and 1866.

Indications throughout all the departments of business and enterprise favor the conclusion that the year 1865 will be marked by a general depression. War made high prices, and the transition from high to low prices is inseparable from stagnation. Nobody will produce for a future market while laboring under the impression that prices are steadily tending to lower figures, because of the direct loss. The feeling in the public mind on the subject must be assured on this point before there can be any activity in trade or enterprise in business. Until buyers feel that the market has about touched bottom, they will live, as the rule, from "hand to mouth," consuming as little as possible. Consequently, to meet a demand limited from such cause, production cannot be active. The coal trade and its prospects for the current year fairly illustrate most other pursuits.

Consumers are taking just as little coal as will answer their immediate wants, feeling that the price must soon come down. The retail dealer from the same cause narrows his stock as much as possible. The coal miner, fearing an accumulation of stock on hand, tells his miners that he cannot longer continue last year's wages, and the miner experiencing little abatement in the prices of living, feels that he cannot afford to come down in the price of his labor. The coal operator complains that he cannot produce coal at old charges and sell it at present, and probably lower prices, and to avoid piling his coal, a cessation of production is the consequence, and now, throughout the coal region labor is at a stand-still, and likely to remain so until the present supply, which is becoming short, is exhausted, and consumers, from the scarcity of the article, consents to pay the prices demanded, and which will warrant the continuance of old wages, or the miner, feeling the pressure of circumstances, compromises with the operators and the popular feeling, as to a general adjustment all around. But while all this is transpiring, uncertainty and inactivity rules the hour, and before a satisfactory arrangement as to prices is reached, the coal season will have pretty much passed, and the result will be, little coal and of course little labor, at less reduction of prices than it ought to be afforded at, and no enterprise at all. By the end of the season, all parties will be poorer, and all prices having touched bottom, the year 1866 will start on a firmer foundation, with each laborer, and each capitalist feeling that the lowest point has passed, and that increased demand will steadily advance prices, thus stimulating production and giving spirit and energy to enterprise. What is true of the coal trade is true also of the manufacture of iron, and, indeed, of all the industrial pursuits. A dull year for the necessary transition from war prices to those of peace is a thing almost unavoidable. Let us use the season of transition wisely and economically, and thus be the better prepared for the "good time coming."

Stanton and Jeff. Davis.

Permit me to describe one of the early scenes in the grand drama, the last act of which has not yet been played.

It was during the session of Congress, the winter preceding the Charleston Convention, that a grave Senator occupied the attention of the Senate on the state of the nation. His solemnity of manner, his simplicity of style, his extreme views on the subject of state rights, all proved the sincerity of the speaker, and recalled to memory the figure, voice, and sentiments of the dead Calhoun. The voice seemed more like the emanation of a spirit than the uttered convictions of the man who was destined to be the leader of the great rebellion. A sort of awe spread over the Senate chamber, and even Wade, and Sumner, and Chandler listened with an attention akin to respect. Among the auditory there was one who seemed more than the rest absorbed in the scene before him. The Senate adjourned, and Stanton hastened from the Senate chamber to one of the great hotels of Washington, and asked to be shown to the room of the venerable Gov. Medary, of Ohio. Scarcely had he entered when, with a voice full of passionate energy, he exclaimed—"Medary, I have just heard Davis, and, by all the gods, he is the greatest of living statesmen! The South is right, and Davis must be the nominee of the Charleston Convention; and to secure that end, you must come at once to Washington and take charge of the government organ."

Gov. Medary suggested that there were certain reasons why such an arrangement might not be acceptable to Mr. Buchanan, when Mr. Stanton replied:

"I will look to that, I will be responsible for that! I will go at once to the White House, and in two hours from now I will see you again."

Medary waited, Stanton returned; but for reasons unnecessary here to narrate, the scheme failed. This was the opening scene which preceded the rebellion, and Edwin M. Stayton played the chief role as the advocate of southern rights, and the special friend of Jefferson Davis.

Governor Medary sleeps in an honored grave, but there are yet three living witnesses to the truthfulness of this narrative. One is a state prisoner who lies in chains at Fortress Monroe; another is his jailer, who declared the prisoners views to be just, and who sought to place the man he now holds in irons, in the Presidential chair; the third and last is the venerated James Buchanan. This is but a stray scrap of history, but it is not unworthy of being presented.—*World.* VOICE FROM THE GRAVE.

Exit Holt.

The surrender of KIRBY SMITH heralds the near approach of the end of Judge-Advocate General HOLT, because it proclaims that rebellion no longer continues to defile the land. The sixth section of the act of Congress of June 20, 1864, which established a bureau of military *justice* (what a misnomer under HOLT'S administration), expressly provided that the bureau, and its head, a judge-advocate general, should exist only "during the continuance of the rebellion." That point of time has now arrived in fact, although, perhaps there needs an official announcement by President JOHNSON to completely sever the country from all official association with that "body of sin," the present bureau of military justice. Undoubtedly STANTON and HOLT will seek by every means in their power to put off and postpone such executive action, but we hope the President will rise superior to all such influences. Let him make all proper haste to utter the glad words that rebellion no longer exists in the United States, and he will cause, from end to end of the republic, such heartfelt rejoicing as has rarely been seen in man's history! And how the public heart will leap with emotions of gratitude to the Supreme Giver of all good, if the same proclamation which speedily announces the end of the rebellion proclaims, the end of STANTON!—*World.*

Announcements.

[Rates for announcing candidates: District Attorney, $3.00; Treasurer, $3.00; Associate Judge, $2.00; Commissioner, $2.00; Poor Director, $1.00, Auditor, $1.00; cash, in advance.]

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

We are authorized to announce JOHN PALMER, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce E. F. KERR, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

TREASURER.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce GEORGE MARDORFF, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: Please announce WILLIAM BOWLES, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce DANIEL BORDER, of Bedford Borough as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce ISAAC KENSINGER, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS: You will please announce ROBERT STECKMAN, of Bloody Run, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce JOHN A. MOWRY, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. MEYERS:—Please announce GEORGE SMOUSE, Jr., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

COMMISSIONER.

We are requested to announce MICHAEL S. RITCHEY, Esq., of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

POOR DIRECTOR.

We are authorized to announce SAMUEL BECKLEY, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce DANIEL R. ANDERSON, of Cumberland Valley, as a suitable person for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce F. G. PRICE, of Colerain township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

Bedford Markets.

[Corrected weekly by J. B. Furquhar.]

Flour, per barrel,	$8 50	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.	1 50	Eggs, per dozen,	.15
Rye, per bushel.	1 25	Butter, per lb.	.20
Corn, per bushel,	1 00	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	65	Bacon, per lb.	.20

Resistance at an End!

Great news of brilliant achievements is arriving from every quarter. Heads that most furiously rebel against the laws of beauty, whether they be white, iron gray, sandy or glaring red, are everywhere

STRIKING THEIR COLORS,

And assuming the loveliest brown or the most lustrous and perfect black, under the swift operation of

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Which transfigures them in a few moments. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers. [June 2—1m

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York.

February 10, 1865—1y

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 460 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

Feb. 3, 1865—6m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

New Millinery Goods.

Mrs. E. V. MOWRY

Has just received her

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES

OF *MILLINERY GOODS*,

which has been selected by a lady of Philadelphia, of mush experience, and most excellent taste.

☞Ladies had better avail themselves of the advantage of examining her goods before purchasing else where, as she intends to sell at very short profits.

Bedford, June 9, 1865.

Notice to Trespassers.

All persons are hereby warned against trespassing upon our lands, by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be enforced against them, without respect to persons.

HENRY ROSE, JACOB WERTZ.
WILLIAM GILLAM, WILLIAM ELDER,
LORENZO CESSNA, A. ZEMBOWER,
SAMUEL WHIP, GEORGE WHIP.

Cumb'd. Valley, June 9, 1865.

DIVIDEND.

A dividend of one half per cent. was declared by the Managers of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Company, on the 8th day of May, payable on demand.

June 2, 1865. A. E. SCHELL, Sec'y.

PROPOSALS

For roofing the bridge at George Road's Mill in Liberty township, will be received at the Commissioners' Office up to June 21st, 1865. Said bridge is 225 feet long and 15 feet wide. Proposals to be sent to the Clerk at the office in Bedford.

By order of the Commissioners.

June 2, 1865. J. G. FISHER, Clerk.

Important Notice.

TO TAX COLLECTORS.

All Tax Collectors for 1864 and previous years, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement of their duplicates. The Commissioners have directed me to issue executions against all Collectors above specified, whose duplicates remain unsettled by the 4th day of September next.

E. F. KERR, Att'y to Commissioners.

June 2, 1865.

THE BEST NEW YORK WEEKLY.

AN ANTI-ABOLITION DEMOCRATIC PAPER.

A PAPER FOR WHITE MEN.

NEW YORK DAY-BOOK,

FOR 1865.

THE DAY BOOK is the organ of Democratic principles—the genuine, old-fashioned principles upon which our Government was founded. It is for WHITE SUPREMACY, STATE SOVEREIGNTY and a FEDERAL UNION as the cardinal landmarks of American Government and Civilization. It goes for white men being superior and negroes inferior, just as God made them, and it asks every true man who believes this, to work for the success of these principles. THE DAY-BOOK is *the only* paper in the North that *distinctly* takes this position, and vigorously exposes Abolitionism, Miscegenationism, and every other diabolical *ism* that is now rushing our country into the horrible vortex of a disgusting mongrelism.

It is also the only weekly made up *expressly* for country circulation, the other New York weeklies being re-prints from daily papers. It is, therefore, worth more than other papers for every item is specially prepared for its columns. The news from all parts of the world is carefully condensed, forming a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE TIMES.

THE DAY-BOOK embraces all topics—AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, MARKETS, STORIES, LITERARY MATTER, &c., thus presenting the great farming, industrial and working classes a cheap and reliable weekly, containing all they need without the trouble and expense of reading so many newspapers.

The price of THE DAY-BOOK is lower than that of any paper made up, as it is, from original matter. The superior condensation of news, arrangement of articles, &c., make it actually worth double the price of a weekly in which the matter is badly arranged and hurriedly re-printed from a daily.

TERMS:

One copy, one year,	$ 2 50
Three copies, one year,	6 00
Ten copies, one year,	20 00
Twenty copies, *to one post office*,	35 00

An extra paper furnished to clubs of ten and twenty. At the above rates, the name of each subscriber will be written upon his paper, so as to prevent all cause of difficulty with Postmasters.

CLUBBING.

Persons who get up Clubs can receive THE OLD GUARD, a Democratic Monthly, if desired, in place of extra copies. Whoever will send twenty subscribers at $2.00 each, (they can go to different offices), will receive a copy of Dawson's magnificent edition of "THE FEDERALIST," price $4.00, as a premium. For forty subscribers, at the same rate, a person can get an extra copy of THE DAY-BOOK, THE OLD GUARD for 1865, and "THE FEDERALIST."

We employ no traveling agents. Any one wishing to subscribe for THE DAY-BOOK need not wait to be called upon for his subscription. All that is necessary for him to do is to write a letter, inclose the money, and direct it to us.

VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
No. 162 Nassau Street, New York.

☞Send for a specimen copy, which is always sent, postage free, on application.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

FARM MACHINERY.

Extraordinary Inducements!

Having on hand a large assortment of the *"Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutters and Crushers,"*

I will give them out to reliable farmers payable 1st of January next, at whatever the price may be at the factory at that time, with freight to Bedford only added.

ALSO,

I will sell the "FARMER MOWERS" warranted equal to the best in the World, at the following rates (at option of buyer at time of purchase) viz: $150,00, payable 1st of September next, or 100 Bushels of wheat to be delivered on or before 1st December next; or at whatever the prices may be at the factory in 1866, interest and freight only added. As over

100 Of these Mowers

are now in use in Bedford and Somerset Counties, they need no further recommendation. Send in your orders soon for Mowers as many are already engaged.

ALSO—FOR SALE

2 Wood and Parson's Improved Self Raking Reapers and Mowers Combined, warranted in full, at $200.00 each,

WM. HARTLEY, Bedford Pa.

June 2, 1865.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.,

Have received their usual supply of

Spring and Sum Be r oods.

Every body in search of

BARGAINS.

is respectfully invited to give us a call.

June 2, 1865.

NEW CARPETINGS.

1,000 Yards New Wool Carpets,

250 *Yards Canton Matting.*

500 *yds* 4, 5, 6, 8, *Floor Oil Cloths all of which will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.*

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

June 2, 1865.

D. W. AMOS'

HORSE RAKE.

PATENTED JANUARY 12, 1864.

This Rake combines greater improvements, and more effective capabilities, than any ever before offered to the Agriculturist.

As the teeth are elevated and depressed by the foot of the driver, his hands are left free to guide his team with precision, and keep it under perfect control.

As each rake-tooth is capable of an independent vertical movement, the rake will operate perfectly over the most *uneven surfaces* with a uniform pressure; and will, consequently,

RAKE GRAIN & GRASS PERFECTLY CLEAN.

This rake is solidly constructed of durable materials, and is so simple and direct in its operation that any boy who can manage a horse in harness can, with this Rake, do perfect work.

Agents wanted in every county seat throughout the State to sell this HORSE RAKE.

Having lately made new improvements I feel confident that I can give full satisfaction to farmers generally. I would refer the public to Hon. Job Mann, Asa Silver, John James, Adam Dibert, Samuel Boor, Michael Dibert, Isaac Imler, Charles M. Colvin, W. P. Mickel, and others who have used this Rake.

☞For further information as to license, sale, or use of this Patent, address

DANIEL W. AMOS,

May 26, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD SERIES.

$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.

GOLD BEARING BONDS

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, *from State, County, and Municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value*, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest at 7-30 per cent. amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 *note.*
Two cents " " " $100 "
Ten " " " " $500 "
20 " " " " $1000 "
$1 " " " " $5000 "

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent., instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-thirties will commence on the 1st of June and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within two months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

May 12, 1865—2m

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

GREAT SALE

OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

$1,000,000 WORTH!

To be disposed of at ONE DOLLAR *each, without regard to value, not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive.*

By A. H. Rowen & Co.,

[*Agents for the Manufacturers,*]

No. 36 Beekman Street, New York.

☞Read the following list of articles to be sold for ONE DOLLAR:—

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches, each		$125 00
100 " Watches, various styles, each		75 00
200 " Ladies' Gold Watches "		50 00
500 Silver Watches	each $20 00 to	35 00
6,000 latest style vest & neck chains	5 00 to	20 00
5,000 Gents California diamond pins	5 00 to	20 00
4,000 California diamond ear drops	5 00 to	10 00
3,500 Miniature revolving pins	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 California Diamond & enamelled Gent's scarf pins new styles	5 00 to	10 00
2,000 Masonic and Emblem Pins	3 00 to	10 00
2,500 Gold Band Bracelets, engraved	3 00 to	20 00
3,000 Jet and Mosaic Brooches	3 00 to	10 00
2,000 Cameo Brooches	5 00 to	20 00
2,000 Coral Ear Drops	4 00 to	6 00
2,000 Ladies' Watch Chains	8 00 to	15 00
6,000 Gent's Pins, a splendid assort't	2 00 to	10 00
4,000 Solitaire Sleeve Buttons	3 00 to	10 00
3,000 Studs & Sleeve Buttons, in sets	3 00 to	10 00
5,000 Sleeve Buttons, plain & engra'd	2 00 to	8 00
10,000 plain and engraved rings	2 50 to	10 00
8,000 Lockets, richly engraved	2 00 to	10 00
15,000 sets Ladies' jewelry, new and latest styles	6 00 to	12 00
5,000 Handsome Seal Rings	3 00 to	8 00
2,000 sets Bosom Studs	2 50 to	6 00
2,000 Gold Pens and Gold Holders	15 00 to	25 00
1,000 Sets Jet and Gold Pins & Ear Drops, latest styles, very rich	6 00 to	10 00
2,000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils &c.,	4 00 to	6 00
10,000 Gold Pens, and Silver cases	5 00 to	3 00
10,000 Gold Pens, Ebony holders	4 00 to	6 00

This entire list of beautiful and valuable goods will be sold for ONE DOLLAR each. Certificates of all the above articles will be placed in envelopes, and sealed. These envelopes are sent by mail, as ordered, without regard to choice. On the receipt of the certificate you will see what you are to have, and then it is at your option to send the dollar and take the article, or not.

Five certificates can be ordered for $1; eleven for $2; thirty for $5; sixty-five for $10; and one hundred for $15. We will send a single certificate on the receipt of 25 cts. Agents wanted to whom we offer special terms; send 25 cents for one certificate and our circular with terms.

A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
36 BEEKMAN STREET, N. Y.
May 19—6m P. O. Box 4270.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, Pa.

WM. C. McNULTY, Proprietor.

Terms moderate to suit the times.

April 28, 1865—1y

Buckeye Mower and Reaper.

Great Reduction of Prices.

The undersigned is prepared to sell at his Machine Shop, in Bedford, the combined Buckeye Mower and Reaper, with dropper, at $235
Combined do, with Reel $225
Combined do. without Reel $210
No. 1, Mower $185
No. 2, or Junior Mower $160

Now is the time for farmers to buy. There will be no further reductions in prices this season.

PETER H. SHIRES, Agent.

Jnne 2,—2m.

1865. READ, 1865.

AND

HAND TO YOUR NEIGHBOR!

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE PHILADELPHIA AGE.

1865.

THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY MORNING JOURNAL PUBLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Union, The Constitution,

AND THE

Enforcement of the Laws.

The Publishers of THE PHILADELPHIA AGE invite the earnest attention of business men, thinking men, literary men, and all who are interested in the various occupations and pursuits of life, to the DAILY and WEEKLY editions of their Journal.

THE PHILADELPHIA DAILY AGE,

Which advocates the principles and policy of the Democratic party, is issued every morning, (Sundays excepted,) and CONTAINS THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD; with carefully prepared articles on Government, Politics, Trade, Finance, and all the current questions and affairs of the day; Local Intelligence, Market Reports, Prices Current, Stock Quotations, Marine and Commercial Intelligence, Reports of Public Gatherings, Foreign and Domestic Correspondence, Legal Reports, Book Notices, Theatrical Criticisms, Reviews of Literature, Art and Music, Agricultural Matters, and discussions of whatever subject is of general interest and importance.

No event of any importance occurs in any part of the country without being fully and promptly telegraphed to and published promptly in its columns. *It has all the despatches of the Associated Press from every part of the United States, and the news from all parts of Europe brought by the steamers is instantly telegraphed, from whatever point the steamers first touch.*

Terms—*Ten Dollars, per annum, for a single copy; Five Dollars, for six months; Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, for three months; and for any less time, at the rate of One Dollar per month. Payment required invariably in advance.*

THE PHILADELPHIA WEEKLY AGE,

Is a complete compendium of the NEWS OF THE WEEK, and contains the chief Editorials, the Prices Current and Market Reports, Stock Quotations, Intelligence for Farmers, Correspondence, and General News Matter published in the DAILY AGE. It also contains a great variety of other literary and miscellaneous matter, including Tales, Sketches, Biography, Facetiæ, and Poetry, rendering it in all respects A FIRST CLASS FAMILY JOURNAL, particularly adapted to the Politician, the Merchant, the Farmer, the Mechanic, the Literary man, and all classes of readers. It has, in fact, every character of a LIVE NEWSPAPER, fitted for the Counting House, the Workshop, the Fireside, and the General Reader.

The Weekly Age is mailed in season to reach all parts of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, on or before Saturday of each week.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum for a single copy; One Dollar for six months, and Sixty Cents for three months. One copy gratis will be sent for one year to the person forwarding us twenty yearly subscribers paid in advance. No paper will be sent until the subscription is paid.

Specimen copies of the above papers sent gratis to any address, on application.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The circulation of the PHILADELPHIA AGE, which is steadily and rapidly growing, makes it at least as valuable a medium for advertising as any other commercial and business newspaper in *Philadelphia*; and the fact that it reaches a large class of conservative readers, scattered over a vast extent of country, who do not take any other Philadelphia paper, commends it to an extraordinary degree, as a means of communicating with the public not possessed by any other journal published in this city.

THE AGE IS NOW ESTABLISHED ON A SURE AND PERMANENT FOUNDATION. The publishers could easily fill their columns with the unsought and most liberal commendations of the press throughout the country; but they prefer that it should stand altogether upon claims to public confidence well-known and established. It will be, as heretofore, the supporter of true National, Conservative, Democratic, Union principles, opposed alike to radicalism and fanaticism in every form, and devoted to the maintenance of Good Government, Law and Order. The revival of all the business relations of the country, consequent upon the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of peace, will enable the Publishers to make a number of improvements in the various departments of this journal, and they, therefore, respectfully solicit the support of all who wish to secure one of the best Commercial, Literary, Business and Family newspapers in the country.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Address,

GLOSSBRENNER & WELSH,
430 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Leonard Clites, late of Southampton township, dec'd., having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, residing in said township, all persons having claims or demands against said estate are requested to make them known to him without delay, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

DAVID L. RICE,
May 26—6t* Adm'r.

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison township, dec'd, viz: Mary Ann, intermarried with Peter F. Lehman, of Juniata township, Sophia, intermarried with John H. Wertz, of Harrison township, Susan, intermarried with Andrew Ball, of Londonderry township, Catharine, intermarried with William Aaron, of Venango county, Pa., Hester, intermarried with Daniel M. Miller, of Harrison township, and David H. Miller, of Harrison township. And, also, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township, Susan, intermarried with George Leidig, of Londonderry township, and John S. Miller, a minor, of Harrison township, these three being children and heirs of Sarah, a daughter now deceased; To be and appear at our Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 1st Monday (4th day) of September next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of the said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

May 19—4t

GREAT SUCCESS

OF THE

BEDFORD CO. MUTUAL OIL COMPANY.

Over 50,000 Shares Already Sold.

Capital Stock $150,000, Par Value $1.00.

No Favoritism. Every Subscriber on the Ground Floor.

The property of the above named company, which is about being organized under the mining laws of Pennsylvania, consists of the following valuable territory, to wit:

1. A lease of one half acre, known as "No. 3," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase, on Cherry Run, Venango county, Pa., just above the celebrated "Reed" well and within a stone's throw of a well just struck, flowing at present 100 barrels per day. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

2. A lease of one half acre, in close proximity to the above, known as "No. 6," on the Tenney & Storrow purchase on Cherry Run. A new derrick erected upon the lot. One half the oil to the company.

3. The refusal for sixty days, of a lease on Sugar Creek, of two acres of ground; five-eighths of the oil to the company.

4. Seven acres in fee simple on the waters of Ritchey Run, one mile from its junction with the Allegheny, about the same distance from the Fox and Widel well, owned by the "Stump Islands Oil Company." All flat, boreable territory, at present under cultivation, with a good frame house upon it.

5. Three acres in fee simple on the Allegheny river, just below the mouth of the Clarion river. There is room on this tract for a half dozen wells. The "Allegheny and Clarion River Oil Company," of Philadelphia, are now sinking several wells immediately opposite this property, with excellent prospects of success.

In presenting the above basis to the public, it is confidently believed that it cannot be excelled by that of any other company yet organized. The two leases on Cherry Run are themselves worth more than the territory of many companies which profess to be based upon a million capital. The Cherry Run region has proved to be the surest oil-producing territory yet discovered. Nine-tenths of the wells bored on this stream have been successful. The great "Reed" well, flowing 375 barrels per day, the "Mountain" well flowing 400, and in fact nearly all of the large wells yet struck, are located on Cherry Run.

It is proposed to sell a sufficient number of shares to pay for the territory and raise working capital for its development, at the low price of *twenty-five cents per share, thus placing every subscriber to this fund on the ground-floor, and giving each subscriber a pro rata interest in the territory, engines, and other property of the company*, as well as the shares of stock remaining unsold after the purchase money and working capital are raised. From the nature of the leases, boring upon them must be commenced within sixty days from the 20th of April, 1865, which is a sufficient guaranty that the company will proceed without delay to the development of its territory.

PRESIDENT,

JAMES B. FARQUHAR,

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

JACOB REED.

DIRECTORS,

WILLIAM MASTERS,
HENRY F. SMITH,
J. HENRY SCHELL,
B. F. MEYERS,
J. M. SHOEMAKER,
F. D. BEEGLE.

☞Persons desiring Stock in this Company will please call immediately upon any one of the above named officers of the Company.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair township containing TWO HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land.—There is a good

Log House, Double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, Small Frame Stable, and a good Spring House, with excellent water, near the House. Also, a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,

of choice fruit, with a number of fine Peach and Cherry trees.

ALSO—ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND, in same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.

ALSO—A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE, situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary outbuildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to

DR. S. G. STATLER, Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE, St. Clairsville.

May 5—3m

Notice of Inquisition.

Whereas, George W. Points, brother and heir at law of Catharine Points, late of Union township, dec'd., presented a petition setting forth that the said Catharine Points lately died intestate, leaving neither husband nor issue, but leaving the following collateral heirs, to wit: David Points, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Samuel Points, residing in Butte county, Oregon, John Points, residing in Berkley county, Virginia, Elizabeth, intermarried with Lewis Berkhimer, residing in Bedford county, Pa., Daniel Points, residing in Fulton county, Illinois, Henry Points, residing in De Kalb county, Indiana, and George W. Points, petitioner, residing in Bedford county, Pa., that said intestate died seized in her demesne as of fee, of and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Alexander McGrigor, Esq., Joseph M. Taylor and others, containing about 20 acres, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition, on the premises, on FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

JOHN ALDSTADT, Sheriff.

Bedford, May 26, 1865.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST'S' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

ESTATE OF JOSEPH W. SLEEK, DEC'D.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned, executor of the last will and testament of Joseph W. Sleek, late of Napier township, deceased, by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

GEORGE H. SLEEK,
May 12, 1865—6t Executor.

Business Cards.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.

Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.

Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.

April 1, 1865—1y

EDWARD F. KERR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

April 7, 1865.

JOHN T. KEAGY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.

Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

M. A. POINTS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW. JOHN LUTZ.

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to their care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

They are, also, regularly licensed Claim Agents and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c.

Office on Juliana street, one door South of the "Mengel House," and nearly opposite the *Inquirer* office. April 1, 1865—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.

Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Juliana Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,

SCHELLSBURG, PA,

Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.

July 1, 1864.

C. N. HICKOK, J. C. M INNICH, JR.,

DENTISTS,

BEDFORD, PA.

Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.

All operations, pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.

TERMS—CASH.

Bedford, January 6, 1865.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

The peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S

CHERRY PECTORAL,

The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1861.

RICHARD LEO.

MANUFACTURER OF

CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,

BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.

☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.
V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Devore, late of Londonderry tp., deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

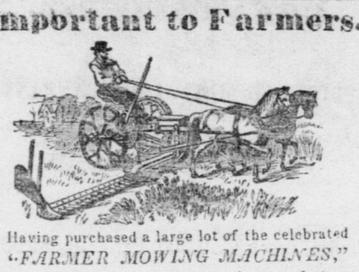
CORNELIUS DEVORE,
ISAAC DEVORE,
April 28.—6ts.* Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of William Brallier, late of Hopewell township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bloody Run, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BENDER,
May 5—6t Adm'r.

Important to Farmers.



Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated

"FARMER MOWING MACHINES,"

before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 2 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY,
April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR.

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

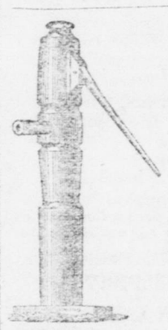
GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA—Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SWILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

FULLING AND CARDING.

The undersigned respectfully informs the friends and customers of the late Joseph W. Sleek, that the Fulling and Carding business formerly carried on by deceased, will be continued in the name of the subscriber. All kinds of work in this line done on short notice and at cheap rates.

GEORGE H. SLEEK.

New Paris, May 5—3ts.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins,

Calicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE

OR

TRADE!

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY

WITH

PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.

GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR

H. L. HOOD,

WITH

WM. W. PAUL & CO.,

WHOLESALE

BOOT & SHOE

WAREHOUSE,

623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth

PHILADELPHIA.

December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)

Tobacco Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN

WITH

Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.

Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in

CLOTHING,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.

Nos. 333 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. Barbara Bassler, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscriber residing in said township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims are required to present them forthwith for settlement.

SAMUEL BASSLER, Adm'r.
April 28, 1865—6t

PUBLIC SALE

OF REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, will sell on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 23d day of June, next, the real estate late of Henry Johnson, dec'd., consisting of a tract of land, held by improvement, containing 200 acres more or less, situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Jacob Gordon and Daniel Tewell, about 5 acres under cultivation, with a double log house, log shoemaker shop, stable and spring house thereon erected. Terms CASH. The sale will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day.

THOMAS DONAHOE,
May 19. Adm'r.

VALUABLE FARM

AND

TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres, 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 160 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address

T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer

GOODS

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAPSTORE,

NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising

GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,

of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of

Photograph Albums,

of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms.

Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,

JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.
April, 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,

thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and D. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already known it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*,*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes, saddles or collar galls, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

NOW IN USE. ☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S

CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

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HOGS CATTLE HORSES

HOGS.

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Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

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